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Selected for the Recorder.

*Be sober, and watch unto prayer.* He that is much in prayer shall grow rich in grace. He shall thrive and increase most that is busiest in this, which is our traffic in heaven, and fetches the most precious commodities thence. He that sends oftentimes out these ships of desire, that makes the most voyages to that land of spices and pearls, shall be sure to improve his stock most, and have most of heaven upon earth.

But the true art of this trading is very rare. Every trade has something where in the skill of it lies; but this is deep and supernatural, is not reached by human industry. Industry is to be used in it, but we must know the faculty of it comes from above; that spirit of prayer, without which learning, and wit, and religious breeding, can do nothing: Therefore this is to be our prayer often, our great suit, for the spirit of prayer, that we may speak the language of the sons of God by the Spirit of God, which alone teaches the heart to pronounce aright those things that the tongue of many hypocrites can articulate well to man's ear; but only the children in that right strain that takes him, call God their Father, and cry unto him as their Father. And therefore many poor unlettered christians far outstrip your school rabbies in this faculty, because it is not effectually taught in these lower academies; they must be in God's own school, children of his house, that speak this language. Men may give spiritual rules and directions in this, and such as may be useful, drawn from the word; that furnishes us with all needful precept; but you are still to bring these into the seat of this faculty of prayer, the heart, and stamp them upon it, and so teach it to pray, without which there is no prayer; this is the prerogative royal of Him that framed the heart of man within him.

But, for advancing in this, and growing more skilful in it, prayer is with continual dependence on the Spirit, to be much used. Praying much thou shalt be blessed with much faculty for it. So then, askest thou, what shall I do that I may learn to pray? There be things here to be considered, that are expressed as serving this end; but for the present this, and chiefly this, "by praying thou shalt learn to pray." Thou shalt obtain more of the Spirit, and learn more the cheerful working of it in prayer, when thou employest it often in that work for which it is received, and wherein it is delighted; and as both advantaging all graces, and the grace of prayer itself, this frequency and abounding in prayer is here very clearly intended, in that the Apostle makes it the main of our work, and would have us keep our hearts in a constant aptness for it. *Be sober and watch; to what end? unto prayer.* Archbishop Leighton.

We have justly shaken off the tyranny of the Romish confession; but alas! our people go too far in the other extreme; and, because they are not obliged to tell every thing to their pastors, in effect they acquit them with nothing. Perhaps some persons, lying under some terrors and trouble of mind, may apply themselves to us, to give vent to the fire that burns within them; but otherwise they content themselves to see us in the pulpit, and care not how little we be acquainted with their temper and conduct. It will be long ere any come to tell us that they find themselves proud, or passionate, or revengeful, and inquire how they shall get these vices subdued; that they are covetous and uncharitable, and beseech us to tell them how they shall amend; to acquaint us with their temptations, and to learn the fittest methods to oppose them. We are seldom troubled with addressers of this nature; and it is hard to do any thing towards a cure, when they will not let us know the disease.

My beloved, I account him not worthy of the name of a minister of Christ, who cannot patiently suffer injury, contempt, and envy. But, certainly, it is no good part in the people to put these upon him; it would be a shrewd token that they had small regard to piety and religion; and that their own souls were the things a-

bout them for which they had the least concern. Learn, I beseech you, dear christians, learn to take more rational measures of things. Think how much you are indebted to the divine goodness, which has taken so great care of your everlasting happiness, as to set apart an order of men whose business it shall be to promote and advance it. Do all you can to encourage and assist them in their work; give them the encouragement of your attendance, and assist them by helping to instruct those children and servants who are under your several charges. Apply yourselves frequently to them for advice and direction, and be often putting up that important question, "What shall we do to be saved?" Go not to church to sit as judges. If you be not pleased, indisposition of mind, or ignorance may be the cause, and modesty should oblige you to silence. If you be taken with what you have heard, spend not your time in talk about it; practice is the best way to commend it. Beware of spiritual pride, and conceit, and striving with them who watch for your souls.

Scougal.

From the New Yorker.

## POMPEII.

A voice from Italy! It comes like the stirring of the breeze upon the mountains! It floats in majesty like the echo of the thunder! It breathes solemnity like a voice from the tombs! Let the nations harken; for the slumber of ages is broken, and the buried voices of antiquity speak again from the ruins of Pompeii.

Roll back the tide of eighteen hundred years. At the foot of vine-clad Vesuvius, stands a regal city; the stately Roman walks its lordly streets, or banquets in the palaces of its splendor. The bustle of busy thousands is there—you may hear it along the thronged quays; it rises from the amphitheatre and the forum. It is the home of luxury, of gayety, and of joy. There togated royalty drows itself in dissipation—the lion roars over the martyred Christian, and the bleeding gladiator dies at the beck of applauding spectators. It is a careless, a dreaming, a devoted city.

There is a blackness in the horizon, and the earthquake is rioting in the bowels of the mountain! Bark! a roar and a crash, and the very foundations of the eternal hills are belched forth in a sea of fire! Wo for that fated city! The torrent comes surging like the mad ocean—it boils above wall and tower, palace and fountain, and Pompeii is a city of tombs!

Agas roll on. Silence, darkness and desolation are in the halls of buried grandeur. The forum is voiceless, and the pompous mansions are tenanted by skeletons! Lo! other generations live above the dust of long-lost glory, and the slumber of the dreamless city is forgotten.

Pompeii beholds a resurrection! As summoned by the blast of the final trumpet, she bath shaken from her beauty the ashes of centuries, and once more looks forth upon the world, sullied and sombre, but interesting still. Again upon her arches, her courts and her colonnades, the sun lingers in splendor, but not as erst when they reflected lustre from her marbles dazzling like the glory of his own true beam. There, in the gloomy boldness stand her palaces, but the song of carols is hushed forever. You may behold the places of her fountains, but you will hear no murmur—they are as the water-courses of the desert. There too are her gardens, but the barrenness of long antiquity is theirs. You may stand in her amphitheatre, and you shall read utter desolation on its bare and dilapidated walls.

Pompeii! mouldering relics of a former world! Strange redemption from the sepulchre! how vivid are the classic memories that cluster around her. Thy loneliness is rife with tongues; for the shadows of the mighty are thy sojourners! Man walks thy desolated and forsaken streets, and is lost in his dreams of other days. He converses with the genius of the past, and the Roman stands as freshly recalled, as before the billow of lava had stifled above him. A Pilny, a Sallust, a Trajan are in his musings, and he visits their very homes.

Venerable and eternal city! The storied urn to a nation's memory! A discomfited and risen witness for the dead! Every stone of thee is consecrated and immortal. Rome was—

There was a—Sparta was—then vast and art still. No Goth or Vandal ever thundered at thy gates or revelled in thy spoil. Man marred not thy magnificence. Thou wert scathed by the finger of Him, who alone knew the depths of violence and crime. Babylon of Italy! thy doom was not revealed to thee. No prophet was there, when thy towers were tottering, and the ashen darkness obscured thy horizon, to construe the warning. The wrath of God was upon thee heavily—in the volcano was the hiding of His power, and like thine ancient sisters of the plain, thy judgment was sealed in fire!

## DYING RICH.

An active business man, is a rational man, and a great blessing to the community. He keeps in gratifying exercise the talents which God has given him, which of itself, is a blessing to him. He gives employment to the hands of industry, which is far better than giving alms to the unemployed. These are the legitimate and rational ends of active business pursuits and wealth getting—the gratification of the active powers, and the promotion of industry. But the desire of growing rich, merely to die rich, is one of the most foolish intentions which ever entered the heart of foolish man. What can the praise—

if praise it be—have to do with "the dull, could ear of death?" What can it profit one "when he is lower and more insensible than the sod," to have it sounded around, "how thick he cut up?" Experience has fully and emphatically taught the lesson, that much wealth left to heirs, is eight times out of ten, not a blessing, but a curse. Its expectation beguiles and spoils the manly powers; its possession leads to misjudgment, excess, and final exhaustion and ruin. The time will yet come, when men of wealth will be wise enough to make a gradual distribution of their property while living—not prospective, but operative—thereby have an eye to the use which is made of it, and participate in the greatest enjoyment that wealth is capable of giving, that of seeing it do good to others. They will dismiss the foolish aspiration of "dying rich," with the almost certain reflection that their heirs, sooner or later, will die poor. But to see borrowed, but energetic language on this subject—After hypocrites, the greatest dupes the devil has, are those who exhaust an anxious existence in the disappointment and vexations of business, and live meanly and miserably only to die magnificently and rich. For like the hypocrites, the only disinterested action these men can accuse themselves of is, that of serving the devil without receiving his wages; for the assumed morality of the one is not a more effectual bar to enjoyment than the real avarice of the other. He that stands every day at his ledger until he drops into the grave, may negotiate many profitable bargains; but he has made a single bad one indeed, that counterbalances all the rest; for the empty foolery of "dying rich," he has paid down his health, his happiness, and his integrity, since, as a very old author observes, "as mortal sticketh between buying and selling." Enterprize and activity in business and a passion for honest money-getting, are good things in the world; and he who uses his talents and his capital in this way, is a benefactor to his race—but he who does all this for the sake of "dying rich," is a—not a wise man in any way.

Roll on, then, to you, that the public peace was yesterday in repeated instances violated; that there are those in this community who seem to consider the point and the Bowie knife as the laws of the land, and that I am determined, as Governor of Florida, to assert and maintain the supremacy of the laws.

The counters are in Tallahassee, and not to violate the public peace, but to protect it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**ROBERT R. REID.**  
Governor of Florida.  
Messrs. Hayward, Mackley, Randolph, and Copeland, of the Committee.

## MARTIAL LAW IN TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA.

The Tallahassee Star of the 11th gives the details of an extraordinary proceeding which came off in that town during the present month, to wit, the assembling, by the Governor, of a large number of hired soldiery in the streets of Tallahassee to overawe the citizens, under the plea of preserving the public peace.

The details are voluminous, but we subjoin the material points:

At a Locofoco meeting in the vicinity of Tallahassee, a resolution was adopted, declaring that the Whigs of Florida had formed a union with the Abolitionists of the North. Some two or three Whigs called upon the editor of the paper in which the resolution was published, to know the author of the resolution, or at least upon whose authority the publication was made. The editor promised to give the name next day. Next day, the gentlemen called again; but the editor was not visible. In his stead was a letter declining to give the desired information. This created some feeling, and the

whole Whig population was indignant at the foul aspersion cast upon them. In the course of the day, a Whig met a Loco with whom he had quarrelled some months past, and some angry words passed between them, and some of the bystanders think the Whig made an attempt to pull the Locofoco's nose. This was the sum total of the breach of the peace, and it did not allay the popular feeling. Night came, the citizens went to bed as usual, determined to await the appearance of the editor on the morrow, as he was confined to his room on the plea of indisposition. The next morning came, and with it a large number of the United States troops, who took up their quarters around the Governor's house, and established sentinels all over town, and subjected the whole to Martial Law. The surprise of the citizens at this extraordinary movement was not greater than their indignation. It was soon ascertained that the troops had been ordered, during the night, from the frontier, by the Governor, to overawe the citizens. A large meeting was held in the evening, at which a committee was appointed to wait upon the Governor and respectfully inquire his reasons for withdrawing the troops from the defence of the frontier; and quarantining them in the Capital. The committee, after many delays, obtained an audience of his Excellency. They delivered their message. The Governor replied that he was responsible in the President, and not to the People of Florida, for his measures, and, making a bow to the committee, turned upon his heels and retired to his private apartments. After this cavalier treatment, the committee wrote a note to his Excellency, with the view of obtaining his reasons in writing. The following is his response:

Tallahassee, August 4, 1840.

GENTLEMEN: Understanding that you desire a reply, in writing, to your application of this afternoon, I have to inform you, that although I do not admit your right to question me about the employment of the militia, of which I am Chief Magistrate, yet my Republican principles forbid me to refuse an answer to any application from my fellow-citizens.

I am then, to you, that the public peace was yesterday in repeated instances violated; that there are those in this community who seem to consider the point and the Bowie knife as the laws of the land, and that I am determined, as Governor of Florida, to assert and maintain the supremacy of the laws.

The counters are in Tallahassee, and not to violate the public peace, but to protect it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,  
**ROBERT R. REID.**  
Governor of Florida.  
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This pretext of preserving the public peace is pronounced false by the Tallahassee Star and a committee of the most respectable citizens of the town. But let this pass. The Governor's letter produced great dissatisfaction. The public meeting adjourned to next day; each man, however, determined that the hired soldiery of the Government should not be quartered upon them, in violation of the Constitution and of their rights as freemen. In the mean time several of the most respectable citizens had been arrested by the sentinels, and the whole town was subjected to military rule. It was reported that the troops had dismounted an old 4th of July cannon, which belonged to the town. This increased the excitement, the People were aroused. "Some hundreds (says the Star) collected together; the drums were beat; arms were collected; the cannon was remounted and charged to the muzzle, and for a short time matters wore a very belligerent aspect. But better counsels prevailed—instead of making war at once on the soldiers, the citizens appointed a committee. The soldiers should leave town—that was a matter determined on. They might go peaceably and quietly if they would—but they should go speedily. Another committee was accordingly named, at the head of which was that old and tried friend of the People, ex-Governor W. P. Duval. They were requested to call on the Governor the next morning, and insist upon the instant removal of the troops. The People again dispersed to their homes.

The excitement was kept alive the next morning by the bearing of some of the officers in command of the troops towards the citizens. Major Blackburn swaggered and blustered in every crowd he passed, menaced the citizens, and actually drew his Bowie knife, as it appeared, on a most peaceable and respectable citizen, who was unarmed. This, however, he afterwards explained, by saying he was only shifting his position. Two additional companies also arrived in town at an early hour.

At the time designated the committee assembled, and proceeded to the consideration of the subject entrusted to them. Affidavits were taken of the outrages which had been committed against the citizens, and a letter was penned to the Governor.

In the mean time the Town Council had convened, and a committee from

that body had been directed to wait on his Excellency, and to represent the excited state of public feeling; the pressing danger of immediate collision and bloodshed if the troops should longer remain, and to request their speedy removal. To this the Governor had finally consented; and when the committee of the citizens arrived, they were gratified with the information that the orders had been given, and that the soldiers were already on their march beyond the limits of the city!

This is, in truth, a most extraordinary affair. It is the first instance since King George's red jackets were driven out that hired soldiers were resorted to to suppress a quarrel between two individuals, and discharge the ordinary functions of the law. In itself, and its results, it is a matter of every trivial moment. But, as a sign of coming events, it is well calculated to make a deep impression upon the public mind. An appeal to the soldiery on so paltry a pretext by the Governor should admonish us of the solemn truth which all history inculcates—*Give men power and they will abuse it.* It teaches us a lesson pat to the times, and which the people of this country should not treat with indifference. We have seen the President and his secretary of War recommend a military scheme which, if adopted, would put it into the power of those in authority to subject at pleasure every town and hamlet in the Confederacy to martial law. The means being at hand, pretexts will not be wanting to use them, as is made amply manifest by the case under consideration.

Richmond Whig.

From the National Intelligencer.

## LOOK AHEAD!

People of America, look ahead! Seek counsel of the future, and set for the good of yourselves, your children, and your country. If you re-elect Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, what do you gain by it? Will he promote any one of the great interests upon the success of which the prosperity of the country depends?

Planters and Farmers, look ahead! Think you that the policy pursued by Mr. Van Buren, if persevered in, will tend to furnish to the cultivators of the soil a just reward for their untiring labors? Is it to promote your interests that the price of cotton, tobacco, wheat, flour, wool, and the staple of the country are reduced to one-half of what it was two years ago? Will it benefit you to reduce the prices of what you sell to the standard of prices which prevail in "hard money Government?"

Laborers, Workingmen, look ahead! Can you gain by the re-election of Martin Van Buren? His doctrine, as put forth and maintained by his Secretary, is—*Let the money market be as tight as possible, and the wages in this country are as high, that laborers are too well paid, that prices should be reduced to an equality with prices in those countries where, by hard labor, men earn from five to eight pence a day.* American freemen, if this be your belief, vote to continue power in the hands of the present Executive.

Mechanics, look ahead! If power be continued in the hands that now wield it, what are your prospects? With a devalued currency, prostrate credit, and a wreck of all healthful enterprise, will the promulgation of an edict for the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public moneys, call forth the busy hum of industry in our streets, or bring into action the dormant energies of the American artisan?

The great truth evolved by Mr. Van Buren in the course of a four years' Administration is, that "the People expect too much of the Government;" and the great measure he has proposed to meet the exigency of embarrassment into which the People have fallen is, to collect, and after his own manner to keep and pay away their money. Verily, he has taught them that they have not much to expect from him.

Merchants and Traders, look ahead! And if you trade on borrowed capital, beware: Mr. Van Buren follows in the footsteps of him who declared that all such ought to break.

In submitting himself as a candidate for re-election, Mr. Van Buren specially demands the judgment of the country upon his past measures and course of policy. If there, affecting your interests, have been wise and proper, give him the countenance of your names and the weight of your influence.

Men of Business, in every department of active life, look ahead! What will be your prospects if the present incumbent be re-elected? Examine the past; reflect. In 1837, when Gen. Jackson surrendered the Government into the hands of his successor, he declared the country to be prosperous and happy. He had, indeed, planted the seeds of that bitter fruit we are now reaping, but it was reserved for him who followed to water and mature the plant. The country was then free from debt, business was active, and a general prosperity was admitted to prevail. How is it now? The Government are millions in debt. They denounce paper money and satisfy their creditors with Treasury notes. Property of every description is depreciated, industry paralyzed, and business at a stand.

These results grow out of the measures of the Government, and they are but the first fruits of that policy which Mr. Van Buren is pledged to carry out.

Men of Business, Friends of your Country, look ahead! and consider seriously the interests which are involved in the event of the contest which is now in progress, and ask yourselves whether they can be promoted by the re-election of Martin Van Buren!

## The first fruits of the Sub-Treasury.

—One fact is worth a dozen theories, and as we have one, that touches upon the most sensitive of all nerves—the pocket nerve, we give it for the benefit of all who may be interested. A Bank in the city of Charleston, one whose direction is entirely identified with the Sub-Treasury scheme, has instituted suits in Georgia upon an immense amount of paper made by our citizens and given to the Charleston merchants in the way of trade, and which have been discounted by the Bank. Positive orders have been given to the attorneys to receive in payment of those notes nothing but gold or silver.

This is now but the beginning of trouble; it has been commenced by a Bank whose feelings and principles have been, from its first institution, identified with Mr. Calhoun's fanciful scheme of finances. Our people can now, or will in a short time be able to realize for themselves the practical operation of that beautiful system which money shavers, and office holders, and office expectants, have been endeavoring to instill in the minds of their honest, but simple minded adherents. It is well for the money shaver who plots his ravenous maw with his 5 per cent. a month, or the officeholder, or office seeker, who is sure of his salary in specie, to reason and talk, and even argue, upon the abstract benefits of a hard money currency. But when it comes to realities, the case is altogether different; it then becomes a matter of feeling, and something more than words is required to produce conviction. The merchant who sells his goods, and the planter and mechanic who receives their pay in the ordinary currency of the country, cannot be argued into the reasonableness of being compelled to pay their debts in specie, when specie is not to be got. But such is the operation of our famous Sub-Treasury; it is, to receive debts due to us in paper money, but pay debts due from us in specie. It is now but partially in operation, experience is the best and most practical teacher, and in spite of the patriotic efforts of money shavers and office holders to convince the people by argument what is in fact the worst of all systems, there is a wide difference between theory and practice.

Geo. Messenger.

## AN IRISHMAN'S DREAM.

We have good authority for the following anecdote:

In Newark, Ohio, lives a son of the "Green Isle of the Ocean," who has some shrewdness and wit, and more honesty and candor. He had been, up to the last week, a supporter of Van Buren. The light however, burst upon him, and he acknowledged the claims of Harrison to the support of the American people. As soon as he had made the fact known, the Post-master called on him and said:

"Friend James, is it true that you have left our ranks and gone over to these Whigs?"

"And sure it is honey. Did you not hear my own drame?"

"No. What did you dream?"

"Why sure now, an' I dreamed when I was asleep, that the spirit of the great Washington, the greatest man that ever was born, came to me and said in as good Irish as you ever heard spoken, says he, James Malone, and why will ye be after opposing me brave boy that I appointed to office myself, to help Mad Anthony to whip the bloody savages off the very ground you stand on, an' all the time been trying to keep that spalpeen Van Buren in me seat, to be a disgrace to it all the days of his life? Answer me that honey."

"An' says I, 'is General Harrison your brave boy, and did you appoint him to office your own self, and did you love him?'"

"Sure I did," says he.

"Thin sis I, I crave your pardon General Washington, and all ye likes uv ye, for I believed that story was all a Whig lie, as our post-master, the spalpeen, said it was. Sure then I'll oppose your brave boy no longer, but will do every thing for him I can, bless your honor and peace to your soul." And then he smiled and went away pleased with Jimmy.

"Pahaw," said the Post-master, "the devil of Whiskey has been in you."

"And there has been no devil of Whiskey at all at all in me, boy, but there is one very near me, and if you don't mind your eye, he will rise up and strip the pea-fowl feathers from your dirty carcass, bad luck to you."

Wheeling Gazette.



From the Cincinnati Gazette.

## A SPEECH OF GEN. HARRISON.

Some days since we noticed the celebration at Fort Greenville, and mentioned that Gen. Harrison addressed the crowd. We now cut from the *Eaton Register* Mr. Bell's address and the General's speech to the people; they are too good to be passed over.

After the meeting was organized, H. Bell, esq. rose and introduced Gen. Harrison, and addressed him as follows:

GEN. HARRISON: Having been commissioned by a large and respectable portion of my fellow-citizens of Dark county to tender to you on this occasion their hospitality and good wishes, in their name and stead I welcome you to "Old Fort Greenville." The citizens of Dark, like those of the west generally, are a generous people. Need I assure you, then, that they will hail with gladness the return of their ancient and well-beloved friend? Need I declare to you on this occasion that the invaluable services which you have rendered, not only to them, but your country also—your whole country—are not yet, no, and never will be forgotten? Sir, some among us have witnessed your achievements—most of us have read your history—and all have learned the pleasing tale of your high renown—and we regard you, therefore, more than any other man, our benefactor. And hence it affords us the highest pleasure to greet you here to-day.

Twenty-seven years have now elapsed since the auspicious period we are this day met to commemorate. Twenty-seven years ago, how different, how unlike to what it now is, was this region of country. And how changed the scene! Little, indeed, remains to remind you and your comrades of other days of your past deeds! Nay, few even of those comrades survive to meet and shake hands with their old acquaintance on the theatre of their former action! Alas! the greater part are gone! the silver thread is cut! the golden bowl is broken! A few, a precious few of them yet live—scattered as the fallen leaves of the forest, over the contiguous plain. Here is a little remnant of them gathered around you. They are come to bid you perchance a last farewell. The winter of Time has frozen their locks to whiteness. They have almost paid the debt of Nature! These are the men whom erst you led to victory. They battled with you in our infancy, and restored peace to our frontier. When danger threatened they flew to the standard of the country. With you, that country's foes they braved! With you they fought—with you they suffered!—and with you they triumphed! Yes, and with you they will triumph again! They were faithful to you in youth, and they will prove constant to you in age. A nation cries unto you to become its deliverer; the People echo the cry—Gen. Harrison will obey! Again I bid you welcome—thrice welcome to your Old Fort Greenville!

Mr. Bell having closed, General Harrison bowed to the congratulatory thousands—and after a moment's survey of the immense auditory, he addressed the throng in the following address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is with no slight emotion that I undertake to address you on this occasion. Nor am I a little embarrassed for words wherewith to express my deep sense of your kindness towards me, manifested by the friendliness and magnanimity of your greeting. I must receive a different nature, becoming something more or less than what I am, than what any man, while living, can be, before I can cease to remember the up favorable regard and the kind demonstration of respect for me of my fellow citizens here present. My heart yields up to the homage of its deepest gratitude, though my tongue expresses it not.

Fellow-citizens, you are aware of the position that I occupy before the American people—being a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. It will doubtless be said by some, that I am here for the purpose of electioneering for myself, that I have come to solicit your votes; but believe me, gentlemen, this is not the case. I am present on this occasion but as an invited guest of the citizens of Dark. It is my deliberate opinion and sincere desire, that the bestowment of office should be the free act of the People, and I have no wish to bias their judgment unjustly in my favor. But, notwithstanding my wish and determination not to engage as a politician in the pending canvass for officers to administer the General Government, although I would have preferred to remain with my family in the peace and quiet of my home at the Bend, rather than become engaged in political or other disputes as the advocate of "my own recitude of conduct, yet, from the continued torrent of obloquy which have been promulgated and circulated by my discredit, designed to asperse and blacken my character, and from the villanous and false charges urged against me by the pensioned press of the Administration, my attendance at this celebration appeared to have been made an act of necessity, a step which I was compelled to take for self-defence. Chiefly for this purpose have I come among you, and trusting you will all perceive the propriety of its course, it seems superfluous to add any further reasons for its adoption.

Years ago, when I left this spot—for aught I knew for the last time—I had little idea of the surprising change which would be wrought in its appearance during the time which has supervened. Never did I expect to stand here and view such a scene as this. A recognition some-

what the recent siege of "Old Fort Meigs!" I am now sixty-seven years of age. I have therefore lived to see much of the glory of my country; I have seen the palm days of this Republic; and especially have I witnessed many of the brilliant events which have characterized the growing greatness of the West; but this very day and its incidents mark an epoch in our own history, the like of which I have seldom experienced. It is now twenty-five years since last I was at Fort Greenville; then surrounded by a dense forest, dark and drear. At that period there was scarce a log cabin between Greenville and Cincinnati; all between was one entire unbroken wilderness. How wonderful and how speedily have the giant woods bowed their stately tops to the industry and enterprise of Western pioneers, as if some magic power had cleaved them from the earth! And now, in their stead, what do we behold? Broad cultivated fields, flowery gardens and happy homes. Delightful picture! gratifying change! Proud reflection! that this transition of things is the result of the handiwork of Western People—of American freemen!

Fellow-citizens, you have undoubtedly seen it oftentimes stated in a certain class of newspapers, that I am a very decrepit old man, obliged to hobble about on crutches; that I was ragged up, and that I could not speak loud enough to be heard more than four or five feet distant, in consequence of which last misfortune I am stigmatized with the cognomen of "General Mum." You now perceive, however, that these stories are false. But there are some other more serious matters charged against me, which I shall take the liberty to prove untrue. You know it has been said by some, that I have no principles; that I dare not avow any principles; and that I am kept under the surveillance of a "committee." All this is false—unconditionally, notoriously false. The charge of my being in the keeping of a committee is the only one that seems to merit a moment's consideration, and that barely to indicate its origin. A few months past almost every mail that has come to the Post Office at which I receive my letters and papers has brought me a greater or less number of letters—all of which I have opened and examined. Some of them have proved abusive and contemptible, designed especially to taunt and insult; and such were, of course, consigned to the flames. But, on the other hand, letters decorously written, for the purpose of eliciting information, have been uniformly replied to, either by myself personally or by some one acting under my authority and obeying my instructions—communicating my opinions, and not his own. Is there any thing criminal or improper in this mode of doing business? Surely, my friends, I know not.

Now, with regard to the political condition of our common country, I trust there is no impropriety in my addressing you upon subjects concerning the public weal. What means this "great commotion" among the people of this great nation? What are the insufferable grievances which have driven so many thousands, nay, millions of the American People into council for the purpose of seeking measures for their relief? Wherefore do they cry aloud, as with one voice, Reform! Reform! Reform! our country is in peril! The public morals are corrupted. How has it been done? "To the victors belong the spoils," say your rulers. What are the consequences? Ask the hundred public defaulters throughout the land! Ask the hirelings of corruption, who are proffering "power and place" as bribes to procure votes! Ask the subsidized press what governs its operations, and it will open its iron jaws, and answer you in a voice loud enough to shake the pyramids—MONEY! MONEY! I speak not at random—facts bear me testimony. The principle is boldly avowed, as well as put in practice, by men in high places, that falsehood is justifiable in order to accomplish their purposes. Why this laxity in the morals of our rulers and of their followers? Did they inherit depravity from their ancestors? How does it come that such recklessness of truth and justice is manifested of late by some individuals among us? Why, some of the causes which produce these evils I have already intimated. There are others. Lucrative party spirit destroys patriotism. A celebrated Grecian commander once said, and said truly—"Where virtue is best rewarded, there will virtue most prevail." It is even so—a wise and true saying. But how has the practice of your Government of late accorded with this maxim? Its proverbial with the advocates of monarchy in the Old World that Republics are ungrateful. How does your experience for the last few years give the lie to this proposition? Nay, fellow citizens, I fear that this Government affords many examples which tend but too strongly to verify the proverb. Among other instances of its manifest ingratitude, to one only will I here recur. I mean the removal from office, without cause or provocation save a difference of opinion with the President, of General Solomon Van Rensselaer, of New York. He was a noble friend of ours in the "winter of our discontent." I became acquainted with him when, like myself, he was a young officer in General Wayne's army. I found him an agreeable, social companion, as well as a brave and magnanimous soldier. He assisted in fighting the battles of his country; yes, for your behoof, my countrymen, his blood has been poured out upon the soil of Ohio. The bullets of your enemies have pierced his body while fighting in defence of your freedom. And not only on the plains of Ohio has he stood before danger and his adversary, but in

other places likewise. In the sanguinary battle of Queenstown, he received six wounds from his country's foes. Well, what is his reward? After having spent the flower of his youth and the vigor of his manly prime in the service of his country as a soldier, he was called by his capacity. He obeyed the call with thankfulness of heart. But he has been cruelly driven out of the service by the Administration, and why? Because, fellow citizens, he was the friend of the companion of his youth; because he would not forsake a fellow-soldier; because he was my incorruptible friend; and because the emoluments of his office were wanted to reward the partisan services of a supporter of my political competitor. "Ah, there's the rub!" But you, my friends, I am confident, will not long permit such wrong to the men who "righted your wrongs" in olden times.

Fellow-citizens, you know that my opponents call me a Federalist! But I deny the charge; I am not—I never was a Federalist. Federalists are in favor of concentrating power in the hands of the Executive; Democrats are in favor of the retention of power by the People. I am, and ever have been, a democratic republican. My former practices will bear me out in what I say. When I was Governor of Indiana Territory, I was vested with despotic power, and had I chosen to exercise it, I might have governed that people with a rod of iron. But being a child of the Revolution, and bred to its principles, I believed in the right and ability of the people to govern themselves; and they were always permitted to enjoy that high privilege. I had the power to prorogue, adjourn, and dissolve the Legislature; to lay off new counties and establish seats of justice; to appoint sheriffs and other officers. But never did I interpose my prerogative to defeat the wishes of a majority of the people. The people chose their own officers, and I invariably confirmed their choice; where they preferred to have their county seats, there I located them; they made their own laws, and I ratified them. I never vetoed a bill in my life.

But I have been denounced as a bank man. Well, let it go. I am so far a bank man as I believe every rational republican ought to be, and no further. The Constitution of the United States makes it the duty of the Government to provide ways and means for the collection and disbursement of the public revenue. If the People deem it necessary to the proper discharge of the functions of their Government, to create a National Bank, properly regulated, I shall be the last man, if elected President, to set up my authority against that of these millions of American freemen. It is needful to have a larger money circulation in a land of liberty than in an empire of despotism. Destroy the poor man's credit, and you destroy his capital. The peasant who toils incessantly to maintain his famishing household, in the hard money countries of Europe, rarely, if ever, becomes the noble lord who pastures his "flocks upon a thousand hills." There are, necessarily, difficulties connected with every form and system of government; but it should be the aim and object of the statesman to form the best institutions within his power to make, for the good of his country.

Fellow-citizens, I cannot forbear to invite your attention to the concerns of your Government, in the welfare of which all good citizens feel a deep interest. I warn you to WATCH YOUR RULERS. Remember—"Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." When I look around upon the dangers which seem to be suspended as by a hair over this people, I tremble for the safety of this republic. In an evil hour has the Chief Magistrate of this nation been transformed into a monarch and a despot at pleasure! To show that this is the case, I need but refer you to the philosophical and profound historian, Gibbon, who says, "the obvious definition of monarchy seems to be that of a state in which a single person, by whatever name he may be distinguished, is entrusted with the laws, the management of the revenue, and the command of the army." Is not Martin Van Buren entrusted with these functions? Most assuredly he is. Call him by whatever name or title you choose—President, Executive, Chief Magistrate, Consul, King, Stadtholder—it does not alter the nature of his power; that remains the same, unchanged; and the President therefore possesses all the functions necessary to constitute a monarch. You have often heard the "moneyed influence of the country" denounced, while it yet remained in the hands of the people, as dangerous to public liberty.

Have you, then, no apprehensions, no fear of a moneyed influence, equal to that of half the nation, concentrated in the hands of a single individual, at the same time possessing two other of the most potent powers that belong to our Government? The great Julius Cæsar—the conquering Julius—has said: "Give me soldiers, and I will get money; give me money, and I will get soldiers." The public purse is already confided to the hands of the President; a respectable army is also under his control, and it is in contemplation by the Administration, to add to the present military force of the United States an army of 200,000 men. American freemen, pause and reflect! Meditate before you act. Matters of the highest moment depend upon your action, and await your decision. There may be no ambitious Cæsar among us who will dare to use the ample means now combined in the hands of the President, for the subversion of our liberties, but the exceptions to ambitious men

so inclined are so few that they but fortify the rule.

Look around you, fellow-citizens. Are you girt with your armor, or have you surrendered to another? The "sentinels upon the watch-tower of freedom," have they been true to their trusts, or have they slept? I warn you, my countrymen, against the danger of neglecting your duty. Power is always stealing from the many to the few. Beware how you entrust your rights to the keeping of any man. They are never so secure as when protected by your own shield, and defended by yourselves with your own weapons.

Gen. Harrison adverted to the interference of the officers of Government with elections, and pointed out its impropriety in a clear manner. "If (said he, in conclusion upon that subject,) I should be so fortunate as to be elected President, I would deem it my duty to prevent, as far as possible, the practice of Government officers using their official influence and patronage for electioneering purposes; but at the same time those officers should be allowed the freest exercise of the elective franchise—at perfect liberty to vote for and against whomsoever they pleased, without the fear of being proscribed or removed from office on account of their political preferences.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, indulge me in a few remarks in regard to my old fellow-soldiers. A small number of them are here by my side. They stood by me in the battle, firm and invincible, in by-gone days. Some of them are remnants of the Revolution—soldiers with whom I served under the gallant Wayne. Where, my brethren, are our companions in danger on the field of strife? Alas! many of them are taking their final repose in the calm and peace of death!

"Let them sleep on, sleep on,  
In the grave to which kindred have borne them;  
And blest be the brave who are gone,  
And the friends who survive but to mourn them."

The old soldiers, one by one, are dwindling away—gilding as it were down the river of Time, into the haven of a long sought rest. But a few of them even now are remaining to sorrow in gladness for the ingratitude of their country. When this country was a dismal howling wilderness, those warriors were exposing themselves to danger and disease, in the unwholesome swamps and morasses of the West, by guarding and defending our frontiers. Many of them became present victims to the malaria of the marshes and the insalubrity of the climate; others returned to their homes with disease engendered in their systems, but to linger for a time, and perhaps waste away with consumption; while a yet smaller portion still remain among us, though generally shattered in constitution and feeble in health. Why is it, fellow-citizens, that these old soldiers of General Wayne's army have never been repaid for their services or been allowed pensions by our Government? The nation is much indebted to them, and justice requires that the debt should be paid, and I could never die in peace, and feel no sting of remorse, if I were to permit their claims to pass unnoticed, and without making an effort, when opportunity offered, to have them satisfied.

Fellow citizens, my character has been most grossly and wantonly assailed by the demagogues of the Administration party. They have falsely charged me with the commission of almost every crime, which is denominated such, that man could be guilty of. My character, which I had fondly hoped to preserve unscathed, as a boon and an example for my family, has been much injured and belied within a few months past, and for this reason, I have sometimes regretted that your predilection had made me a candidate for office; but, nevertheless, I claim no sympathy from the public on this score. I only desire you to examine my past conduct, to read the history of my country, and ascertain my political course heretofore, and the principles on which I have ever acted, and if you find that my doctrines are unsound and unworthy of your support, it is your sacred duty to reject them. I ask not your sympathy or favor. I want but common justice. Let me have a fair trial, and whatever may be your verdict, I shall be satisfied. In vestigative matters fairly and honestly, compare the doctrine and practices of my adversaries with mine, and then decide as you shall think right and proper. Cast aside your prejudices and predilections, and vote only from principle. It is your duty to do so. Heed not the course of knavish politicians who reproach you with the name of "turn coat," &c. It is not opprobrious to turn from a party to your country. We should despise the odium sought to be heaped upon us by designing men, from their selfish motives, as they despise truth and honesty.

Hoping that the right may prevail and make our country prosperous, I will only add the wish that you may long enjoy its blessings, maintain its free institutions, and rejoice in the independence of happy freemen.

## NEW YORK.

A letter to the Editors, from the interior of the state of New York, and from a source of the highest respectability, in which they have entire confidence, says, under date of August 27, "You need have no fear of the result in New York. Her democracy is thoroughly aroused, and she will give a majority of fifteen thousand votes for the patriot Harrison. I have never seen so much enthusiasm, and all the indications point clearly to the election of Harrison and Tyler."

Nat. Intell.

From the Madisonian.

## A PLAIN TALK ON POLITICAL MATTERS.

Noted down by Peter Ploughboy.

THIRD DAY.—The Credit System.

Capias. When we parted yesterday, you were speaking of banks, and seemed to suppose they might be blessings for myself; I think we have had enough of them, and wish to see the government divorce itself from them. I am for the sub-treasury and hard money; I want nothing better than gold and silver; when I have that, I know what I have—not so with bank notes, they may be worth something or nothing.

Col. R. And I suppose you are opposed to the credit system?

Capias. Certainly. If we had not had the credit system in this country, we should not have had so many bubbles. It is nothing but a balloon; a thing puffed up with wind, on which men rise very high, but which generally bursts and lets them fall to the ground.

Col. R. I should rather compare it to a friend, that supports the weak until they get strength to walk alone. Take my own case, Mr. Capias, as an illustration. I learned the trade of a tanner and currier, and worked several years as a journeyman. I had the good fortune to gain the confidence of my employer. Upon mentioning to him that I should like to set up for myself, if I had capital enough, he offered to lend me whatever sum I might want for that purpose. To make a long story short, I took him at his offer; commenced the tanning business "on my own hook," and was able to pay him principal and interest in about four years, and have enough of my own to carry on my business. But what would have been my condition in life but for the credit system? Instead of going into business, and making enough to retire to a farm and live upon as I have, I should probably still be a journeyman with a family of half-fed, half-clothed, children around me, doomed like myself to eternal labor. My own case is that of millions of our enterprising American citizens.

Capias. I grant that the credit system may work well in some individual cases, but still think it would be better for the country at large, if it were done away with.

The Hard Money System.

Col. R. I see you are opposed to banks and credit, and in favor of the hard money system.

Capias. Yes; I would establish gold and silver as the only currency, and let prices come down to their standard; and this is what Mr. Van Buren is trying to do.

Col. R. It seems to me to be a strange way to accomplish this, by issuing some fifteen or twenty millions of dollars of treasury notes, and then take them and reissue them again, thereby making a currency of them.

Capias. Don't the Government pay its creditors in specie?

Col. R. Some of them—office holders and favorites, but no others. Mr. Benton gets his eight dollars a day and mileage in specie, and has sold it as high as ten per cent. premium for what he calls "bank rags," with which he pays his board and washing, pocketing the 10 per cent. And this is the author of your hard money system! But the ordinary creditors of the Government can get nothing better than treasury notes and bank notes. This is making one currency for the office holders and favorites, and another for the people, the justice of which I cannot understand.

Capias. Well, Colonel, if we destroy the banks, and have nothing but hard money, you could not complain of there being two currencies.

Col. R. In that case we should have a hundred or none at all.

Capias. How so?

Col. R. Why, there is not specie enough in the country to answer the purpose of a currency, and we should therefore have to resort to a barter system;—say a bushel of wheat for this; a bushel of corn for that, and so on; or we might adopt the system in existence in Tennessee in the early settlement of that state, and before banks were established there, namely, to make deer skins, bear skins, and coon skins, a legal tender at so much a piece.

Capias. I do not agree with you that there is not specie enough in the country for the purpose of a currency. It is true a dollar in that case would represent as much value as five do now, and a cent would be worth as much as five cents now, and so on.

Col. R. According to this, a house now valued at \$150, would then be worth but \$30—a cow now worth \$25, \$5; and so on.

Low Wages System.

Capias. Yes; property would all come down, and labor too, in the same proportion. A bushel of wheat would sell for 20 or 25 cents, and the laborer would work for 20 or 25 cents a day, so that it would be the same to him. He could buy just as much for his family's use with his daily wages as he can now.

It would make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Col. R. Did it ever occur to you, Mr. Capias, that this is the very plan to make the rich richer and the poor poorer? To divide the country into two classes, the rich and the poor, masters and servants, and to prevent the latter from ever escaping from their depressed condition?

Capias. No; I can't see how it would have any such effect.

Col. R. Let me show you then. You will admit that, if by your hard money system, one dollar of silver comes to be worth as much as five are now, those

who have hard money or bank notes on hand when the system is adopted, will be worth five times as much as they were before.

Capias. Not those who have bank notes.

Col. R. Yes! because these must be paid, dollar for dollar, to the holder. Again you must admit that those who have their property in bonds and mortgages, ground rents, notes, book debts, &c., when the system goes into operation, will also be worth five times as much as they were before, and those who owe these debts will have to pay him five times as much in value as they craved to pay. Now those who have money, bonds, mortgages, &c., the poor or the rich! and which of these have to pay in a currency so much more valuable! The answer to those questions will determine at once, what class will be benefited by the adoption of the system.

Capias. But it would not be adopted all at once, it would go into operation gradually, and thing would accommodate themselves to it.

Col. R. Whether adopted at once or gradually, the effect would be the same in the end; the poor would begin to go down the ladder and the rich go up, and they would both continue to go on till one got to the bottom, and the other to the top. Let me give another illustration of the operation of this system. I will put you a case that you can understand, because it concerns yourself. You have a farm for which you agreed to give \$20,000, on which you paid \$15,000, and gave a mortgage for \$5,000. You have also a house and lot which cost you \$5,000. Now, in case your hard money system goes into operation, your farm would be reduced in value to \$4,000 and your house and lot to \$1,000. It might not be convenient for you to pay off the mortgage, and the farm would have to be sold. If it brought its full value, \$4,000, you would still owe \$1,000; which you must raise by the sale of your house and lot—so that both your farm and house and lot would have to go to pay the \$5,000 remaining due on the farm, and you would have nothing left.

Mr. Capias, begins to think.

Capias. I must confess, Col. Richmond, I never looked at the subject in this light before. I must think of it.

Col. R. Yes, do think of it, Mr. Capias, it is what very few do. If the people would but THINK, it would be infinitely better for them. I am glad to hear you say you will think of it. But since you are in a thinking mood, I will give you more to think of.

Capias. I am willing to hear all, for I see you have thought much more on the subject than I have.

Col. R. But suppose you think of what I have already said, till to-morrow, when we will, if it suits you, look a little further into the operation of this hard money system.

Capias. Agreed, so adieu till then.

What would they have!—Mr. Van Buren's followers, defenders he has none, are making themselves miserable on paper, because, as they alleged, Gen. Harrison's opinions upon the "existing political questions of the day," cannot be ascertained. How do these anxious seekers after information expect to gain the knowledge they profess to stand so much in need of? They have been referred, as Gen. Jackson referred those who sought acquaintance with his opinions, to the speeches and documents that contain them. Abstracts of those opinions, are almost daily made by Gen. Harrison's friends, and published in the newspapers friendly to his election. But still his enemies claim that they are not enlightened.

The documents to which you refer, exclaim that "honest lago" of the editorial corps, Amos Kendall, are "subject to as many constructions and misconstructions as the Christian Bible." The friends of Gen. Harrison contended with truth and propriety that his opinions have been expressed with clearness and sincerity; but they have never claimed for his speeches and letters the merit of inspiration. When we find our adversaries conceding that they are as perspicuous as the "Christian Bible," we have little doubt that the People will be able to understand them.

"The excitement of composition" has unwittingly led the ex-Postmaster General into a confession that betrays the utter hollowness and hypocrisy of the federal print in their clamor about General Harrison's pretended concealment of his principles. What would they have? If the beautiful simplicity of the Scriptures—the clear and unerring certainty of the rules and requirements which they contain—the doctrines of morality which they inculcate, and the encouragement and promises which they furnish—are unintelligible to the leader of the Administration forces; if skepticism and fidelity have so steeped their minds in doubt, that even the word of God is powerless to convince them, how can it be expected that any evidence of mere human origin will put an end to their eviling propensities or remove their prejudice.

Albany Journal.

General Harrison is charged with being a Federalist. In proof of this charge (and the strongest proof that can be raked up,) he is represented as speaking of John Adams in language like this:

"For Mr. Adams I entertained at that time, and have ever since entertained the greatest respect. I believe him to be an honest man and a pure patriot, and his conduct during that session (1799) proved him to be such."

Mr. Jefferson, who has of late become a great favorite with the Van Buren par-



ty, during the heated political contest for the Presidency, between Mr. Adams and himself, took occasion to speak of Mr. Adams in the following language: "Gentlemen," said Mr. Jefferson, "you do not know that man; there is not upon this earth a more perfectly honest man than John Adams; concealment is no part of his character; of that he is utterly incapable. It is not in his nature to meditate anything that he would not publish to the world. The measures of the General Government are a fair subject for difference of opinion, but do not found your opinions on the notion that there is the smallest speck of dishonesty, moral or political, in the character of John Adams, for I know him well, and I repeat that a man more perfectly honest never issued from the hands of his Creator."

Why, Mr. Jefferson! how could you say such naughty things? Were you not afraid of having your good name cast out as evil? If you had lived in this day, you would have been a Federalist in spite of your teeth—especially if you had been so unfortunate as to have your name before the people in a contest with that pure-anti-war republican, Martin Van Buren.

#### WHO GAINS BY THE SUB-TREASURY?

Who gains by the destruction of Credit and establishment of a Hard Money Currency?

The Office-holders—Who will receive their salaries in gold and silver, while the value of property will be reduced one-half.

The Money Lender & Usurer—Whose gold and silver will be augmented in value in a ratio corresponding with the reduction of property.

The Rich—For it will, in the language of General Jackson, "make the rich richer, and the poor poorer."

The Creditor—Who will thereby be enabled to oppress and utterly ruin his unfortunate debtor.

Who loses by the destruction of Credit and the establishment of a Hard Money Currency?

The Farmer—Whose farm is reduced in value one-half, and its products in equal proportion.

The Laborer—Who is either utterly deprived of the means of earning his daily bread, or is compelled to work at prices varying from 10 to 40 cents per day, instead of one dollar or one dollar and a half, as heretofore.

The Poor Man—Who will be deprived of all prospects of ever rising to opulence in life by the destruction of all credit and enterprise.

The Young Man—Who will have torn from him the great main-spring to industry and exertion, and who henceforth, must never allow his aspirations to rise above the lower and humble walks of life, unless born to wealth and opulence.

The Debtor—Whose property will be sacrificed to fill the coffers of his rapacious creditor.

Let every man in the country ponder well the above truths. The Administration have decreed the destruction of credit, and the establishment of a metallic currency, and, unless speedily arrested in its course, will soon utterly demolish the lever of individual and national enterprise, prostrate the institutions of our country, and overthrow the prosperity of the institutions. *Seneca Co. Courier.*

**Negro Testimony**—Contrast between the "Illustrious Predecessor," and the "Follower in the Footsteps."

Mr. Pinckney introduced a striking illustration of the difference between the old hero and his successor, the par excellence "Northern man with Southern feelings."

A Cadet at West Point was a few years since dismissed, on negro testimony. An appeal was taken to General Jackson. Judge Rowan of Ky., presented the papers to the President. He commenced stating the case by reference to the negro testimony. "Say no more," said the old General, "that's enough—the fact of a negro deposing against a white man, is of itself, sufficient in my estimation, to vitiate the whole proceeding. The decision is reversed, and the Cadet re-instated."

How different is this from the conduct of the "Northern man with Southern feelings," and that too, under circumstances of aggravation, when the negro witnesses were the servants of the accused!

"I can find nothing in the proceedings of the case of Lieut. Hooe, which requires my interference."

*Richmond Whig.*

**Explanatory**—We propose to tell a short story, for the reason that it is part and parcel of the meaning of "Extract." Noah Webster's definition is more primer latin in comparison with the new lights which have broken in upon this word. This learned exposition was recently given by a certain justice of the peace, a sound whig, and a gentleman so methodical in the exercise of his legal functions, that he usually tries warrants for five dollars, or any such small business, on a log, (if the weather is fair,) writing his judgment, &c., on his knee. But all process for debts of higher dignity requires, in his view, the additional furniture of a chair and table, and an extra flourish to the J. P. at the end of his name, as being better suited to the importance of the case. So much for the legal habits of the man. While engaged, with all becoming gravity, in the despatch of certain business of the latter sort, the parties litigant, to-

gether with the bystanders, became engaged in the discussion of Montgomery & Hawkins' notorious "Leaf"—which, it seems, has penetrated wherever a straightway arose among the disputants on the genuineness and comprehensiveness of the extract from the Indiana law, there given, for selling criminals, &c. It was at length agreed to submit the matter, on its general merits, to the man "weightier matters of the law," crossed the true angel of wisdom, turned his quid to either side of his mouth, giving it a gentle squeeze, and undertook the job thus: "This circular, or document, or leaf, or whatever you call it, says it has an 'extract' from the law of Indiana. Well—it's clear we can't get along till we find out precisely what the word 'extract' means. Now, you may 'extract' whiskey from corn; but it stands to reason whiskey don't taste like corn. Again, you can 'extract' brandy from apples; but you all know (for I reckon you've tried it) that brandy don't taste a bit like apples; therefore it is my opinion that this 'extract' from the Indiana law is no more like the law itself than camphire is like foxfire."

*Greensborough Pat.*

"We observe in several Whig papers, in speaking of the present contest, that returns of elections are set down as so many Whigs—so many Democrats. This is all wrong. We do not intend to deprive many friends of the present Administration of their political claim to the principles of democracy and their right to use the name. Thousands adhere to Mr. Van Buren because they consider him identified with the cause of the democratic party, and not because they approve of all his measures. We contend, however, not that all the Whigs are democratic, but, taking the divisions of party into consideration, that the Whigs are as much entitled to the name of democrat as Mr. Van Buren. In fact, we are more democratic, because Whig measures, when placed alongside the measures of the Administration, are truly of the democratic school. We occupy, and always hope to occupy, the old democratic platform, and heretofore with all whose honest and patriotic course gives them a claim to use that name. We consider the term Democratic Whig party as the proper name for the present." *N. Y. Star.*

This sentiment of the New York Star has our entire approbation. For our own part we never style the Van Buren party "democratic," considering the application to the party as such false and ridiculous. It is an epithet iterated ad nauseam by the managers, to cajole the honest and unthinking, who ought to know that the policy of the present Administration is the quintessence of all that was ever deemed odious in federalism—the union of all power in the hands of the Executive—the "responsibility" doctrine of Jackson, the sub-Treasury scheme of Van Buren, "unconstitutional and subversive of good government," the standing army project of himself and his Secretary, and a score of other centralizing autogogues. We say nothing of the Federalists in Van Buren's Cabinet and among his best beloved partisans. Their names and biographies are familiar to every one.

*National Gazette.*

**General Eaton and the President.**—We have a rumor from Washington, that a difficulty has occurred between President Van Buren and Secretary Forsyth, on a point of veracity. It is said to have arisen out of the non acceptance of a draft drawn by General Eaton.

**Phil. Inq.**—We have no means of ascertaining how far the rumor of a difference between the President and Mr. Forsyth may prove to be true, but we have learned, in a way perfectly authentic, some facts, in reference to the treatment which Mr. Eaton has received at the hands of our Government, which we will venture to communicate to the public.

Mr. Eaton, whilst minister at Madrid, was in the habit of drawing for his quarter's salary in advance, as all our foreign ministers have always done. Mr. Rothschild cashed his drafts. But our Government, in one of its eccentric fits of economy, without advising Mr. Eaton of its intention, gave notice to Rothschild, that, if he negotiated any of the drafts of Mr. Eaton, after the first day of May, 1840, he would do it at his own peril, as they would not be accepted. Mr. Eaton, justly indignant at this attempt to discredit him whilst representing his country abroad in the capacity of minister, has refused to visit the President; and, both he and his wife, as we understand, do not hesitate to denounce him in the plainest terms.

*Baltimore Patriot.*

**A New State.**—The taking of the census of Iowa has been completed. The population of the territory is over 50,000—more than sufficient to entitle it to admission into the Union.

*Charleston Mercury.*

**THE FAIR.**—We take pleasure in announcing to the public, that the Ladies of the Female Benevolent Society intend holding a Fair in the Masonic Hall, on Wednesday of September Court, (the 18th,) to commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

Our citizens have been heretofore agreeably entertained on such occasions; and when to this is added the consideration, that the principal object in view is to aid the Missionary Cause, we are sure that the benevolent designs of the Society will meet with a liberal encouragement.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, September 3.

### Whig Meetings.

We are requested to state that a meeting will be held at the Log Cabin in Chapel Hill, on Saturday the 13th inst., at which Dr. Smith, the Whig Electoral candidate for this district, will address the people. It is expected that the Hon. Abram Rapner, the Whig candidate for the Chatham district, will also be present and deliver an address.

A meeting will be held at Chesley F. Fausett's on Saturday the 26th inst., at which the Whig candidate for Elector will address the people. Capt. Berry, the Van Buren candidate, it is expected, will also be present.

We have pleasure in stating that the School in district No. 16, the Ball Mountain district, went into operation on the first Monday in August, under the management of Mr. Stephen S. Lloyd.

The first session of the School in Hawfield district was brought to a close on Friday last. Mr. Burnside marched his scholars to the Gravelly Hill station, and exercised them in spelling, &c. After which Col. Tate and Maj. Nelson organized them into a company, and drilled them in military duty. The exercises were conducted by a brief address by Mr. Burnside, in which he encouraged them to pursue the principles which he had endeavored to teach them. The whole went off with great satisfaction to those concerned.

Previous to the late election the Standard proclaimed to its friends abroad that the democratic candidate for Governor would be elected by a majority of from three to five thousand, and felt very sure of securing one if not both branches of the Legislature. Well, the election came on, and the Standard has been forced to acknowledge a failure in all its calculations. According to its own statement, Morehead has been elected by a majority of 8,371, and the Whigs have obtained an increased majority in both branches of the Legislature—having now six in the Senate, and twenty-eight (if not thirty-two) in the House. But notwithstanding this wide mistake, the Standard professes to have lost none of its confidence.

"Poll the same number of votes for Van Buren and Johnson in November as you have for Saunders in August, and they will carry the state by six thousand," is the prophecy of the Standard. And upon what is founded this vain boast? Not upon any expected addition to the strength of his party, but upon the apathy of the Whigs. He expects that the force of 1836 is to be acted over again. But the Whigs will not thus disgrace themselves. In 1836 they were divided in action, and had but faint prospects of success; the consequence was, that the vote for Judge White in November fell several thousand below the actual Whig strength in August. The disaster of that campaign, however, has taught wisdom to the Whigs; minor considerations and individual preferences have been set aside, as unworthy to interfere with the great principles for which they were contending. A glorious motto has been adopted—"The union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union."

To bring about this union, a Convention was held at Harrisburg in December last, in which nearly all the states were represented. The patriotism of that Convention produced harmony in its deliberations and union in its action; and an individual was selected as the Whig candidate for President, distinguished for his ability, proverbial for his honesty, and unsurpassed in zeal for the prosperity and honor of his country. The Whigs throughout the Union have responded to this nomination with manifestations of the warmest approbation, and shoulder to shoulder will they go to the polls in November next to cast their votes for the patriotic Farmer of North Bend. The Standard, therefore, need not flatter himself, that because disunion and apathy pervaded the Whig ranks in 1836, the same folly will be repeated in 1840. The Whigs feel the full weight of the responsibility which rests upon them, and value too highly the Republican institutions which they are called upon to preserve, and are too deeply interested in the good work of restoring prosperity to the country, now to remit

any of their zeal in the accomplishment of that which has been so happily begun; and the ideas of November will show to the Standard that the true spirit of '76 still animates the whole Whig party. The Standard affects surprise at the large majority given to the Whig candidate for Governor; but we can assure him that the Whig majority in November will be far greater. In this county, numbers who voted the whole administration ticket in August, have since declared their intention of voting for Gen. Harrison in November; and they will do it. We are persuaded that Harrison's majority in this state will not fall short of ten thousand votes. Let the Standard remember this.

### "JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRATS."

We have every day evidence that many honest individuals, who heartily disapprove of the leading measures of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and the extravagant waste of the public money, yet continue to support him and his measures because of their attachment to what they consider the "Democratic party." If any one will take the trouble to compare the policy and practice of the present administration, with those advocated under the republican administration of Thomas Jefferson, the most glaring inconsistencies would not fail to present themselves, and the pretensions of the party to the title of "Democrats" *par excellence* would be cast to the winds. But where are now the old Jeffersonian Democrats?

The following extract of a letter from the Hon. Erasmus Root to Mr. J. Whiting, will show where some of them can be found; and will afford also just grounds to conclude that large numbers in other positions have arranged themselves on the same side. Of twelve individuals now living, who, as electors, and members of the Legislature, in the state of New York, voted for Mr. Jefferson for President in 1800, eleven now support Harrison and one Van Buren—eleven to one! And yet it is pretended that Mr. Van Buren is the Democratic candidate!!!

*Delhi, August 1, 1840*

DEAR SIR: I have received yours of the 28th, in which you request to be informed of the names of the electors now alive who voted for Jefferson in 1800, in this state, and the Senators and Representatives now alive who voted for them. Then this state had twelve electors, chosen by the Legislature. Three of them still survive, to wit, James Burt, of Orange; Pierre Van Cortlandt, of Westchester; and John Woodworth, then of Rensselaer, now of Albany. Two of the Senators still survive, to wit, Ambrose Spencer, then of Columbia, afterwards of Albany, now of Wayne, and James W. Wilkin, of Orange. Seven of the members of Assembly still survive, to wit, Nicoll Floyd, of Suffolk; Samuel V. Verbrueck, of Rockland; Peter Townsend, then of Orange, now of New York; Smith Thompson, then of Dutchess, now Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; Erasmus Root, of Delaware; Archibald McIntyre, then of Montgomery, now of Albany; and James Merrill, of Saratoga. Of the twelve survivors, all are for Harrison except Mr. Merrill. He is a very aged man, and has, I understand, very little of mental vigor remaining to him.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ERASTUS ROOT.

William S. Battle, esq. of Raleigh, has been appointed by the Governor and Council, Judge of the Superior Court of law in this state, in place of Judge Toomer, resigned.

The New York Times publishes a memorandum of the number of counties and members of the legislature in the southern and western states where elections were held in the last month, furnished by Mr. Williams, "compiler of the New York Annual Register." In this memorandum, North Carolina is put down as containing 66 counties, represented by 40 members in the Senate and 130 in the House.

Here are two or three errors. The state of North Carolina is divided into 68 counties; two new ones, Cherokee and Henderson, having been created by the last Legislature. The Legislature is composed of 50 Senators, and 120 Commons. We make these corrections for the benefit of Mr. Williams, who, it is said, is about to publish a new edition of his "Politician's Manual."

**HARRISON IN MAINE.**—The following is an extract of a letter from a very intelligent citizen of the state of Maine, whose information we know is equal to that of any other in the state; his opinions are, therefore, much to be relied upon: *Nat. Intel.*

"Come and see us carry Maine for Old Tip. We certainly shall do it in November, let the September election go as it may, unless some of the larger states meet unexpectedly whiff from their pre-

sent positions. I consider Harrison's election dependent upon no other contingency than God's willingness to let him live through the month of November." We learn that Senor D. Pedro Fernandez de Castillo and Senor D. Joaquin Velazquez de Leon, Commissioners Plenipotentiary on the part of Mexico, under the Convention of the 11th of April, 1839, together with Senor D. Lucas de Palacio y Magarola, their Secretary, were received by the Secretary of State on the 16th, and by him presented to the President of the United States on the 18th instant. *Nat. Intel.*

### From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

#### COLONEL RICHARD M. JOHNSON AND GENERAL HARRISON.

It having been reported that, in the course of a speech at Chillicothe, Col. Johnson was understood to express doubts of General Harrison's conduct and courage as a Commander, Mr. Carnes, of Cincinnati (says the New York American) addressed a letter to Colonel Johnson, making inquiries on this point, to which he returned this manly reply. How powerfully does such an honorable course contrast with the peevish, malignant and unfounded assaults of Gen. Jackson upon the fame of Harrison.

*Mansfield, August 18th, 1840.*

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor has been received, in which you observe, that by my reported speech, an inference may be drawn that I am not only in doubt as regards the courage of Gen. Harrison, but that I had but little respect for him as a commanding General. I am happy to have this opportunity of informing you that during my service with General Harrison, I had no cause to doubt his courage, but consider him a brave man, and have always expressed myself to that effect—nor have I ever disapproved or censured any of his measures as commanding General in the pursuit of Proctor, or in the Battle of the Thames,—every thing I saw met my entire approbation, and I have never spoken of it in any other terms.

In speaking of the battle of the Thames, and the part acted by my regiment, I did not intend to increase the merit of that regiment, or to diminish the merit claimed by others, much less did I intend to imply that Gen. Harrison, or Gov. Shelby, or any other officer attached to the army, avoided duty or danger. Each had his part to act, and I should feel myself much degraded to suppose that they did not perform their duty fearlessly of danger,—nor have I ever doubted, that these gallant officers were precisely where duty called.

I regret that in such a battle, where our country was victorious, that there should be a controversy about the merit due to the actors in that battle. I claim nothing above the most humble soldier, who performed his duty on that occasion, nor shall any earthly consideration induce me knowingly to do injustice to the commanding officer, Gov. Shelby, or any other officer in that army. I have thus confined myself to general remarks, not knowing in what particular injustice has been done to General Harrison. I should be glad to know what particular issue is made as to the facts stated in the reported speech, respecting which I had no agency. I shall feel no difficulty to state facts as far as my own personal knowledge extends, and what I understood from others, and not to censure or criminate, but to state the truth as far as I know or believe the facts. I expect to be in your City on Saturday, the 23d, on my way home, and I shall be happy to see you.

RH. M. JOHNSON.

Maj. Tho. D. Carenal.

*Norfolk, Aug. 24.*

**Steamboat Explosion.**—We learn that steam tow boat James Gibbons, of Richmond, Capt. Skinner, while on the way to James River, with two lighters in tow burst her boiler, by which accident the Captain's child, and two or three of the deck hands were killed, and his wife and several others were severely scalded. The accident occurred 20 miles below Richmond. A part of the boiler was thrown on the deck of one of the lighters. The James Gibbons was fallen in with by the steamer Patrick Henry, Capt. Bucknam, who returned with her to Richmond. *Beacon.*

**MAIL ROBBERY.**—A mail bag was found on Wednesday last, at the foot of one of the piers of the Rail Road bridge across the Roanoke, with several heavy stones in it. Fragments of letters were in the bag, a number of them having evidently contained money. They were mostly from Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. Those from Louisiana were Post-marked July 31; from Alabama, August 5th; and some from Augusta, Ga., Post-marked August 11. There was one letter in French, date not discoverable, which had enclosed in it a fifty dollar U. S. Bank bill. Another had a list of subscribers, with money enclosed, for the Madisonian, and another with a like list, and money enclosed for the Globe. The frag-

ments were gathered up and sent on to the General Post Office Department at Washington. *Wilmington Chron.*

We warn the Whigs of our state not to relax one iota of their political labors because they have just achieved a glorious triumph. Let them not sink into a false security and arouse up in November to the horrors and disgrace of a defeat. The victory of Canaan proved fatal to the winners. Self-sufficiency sometimes proves a snare to the possessor, and its dangerous influence is in no case more likely to be brought into action, than among a party flushed with a success beyond their greatest hopes. Our opponents are vigilant, active, thoroughly organized, and their leaders will now be spurred on to redoubled energy by the mortification of defeat. Already the organ at Raleigh sounds the war note, and calls a rally of the spurious "Democracy." Take heed, ye true Democrats, and profit by the distant hum of preparation even now heard in your rival's camp. Two months hard contest comes before repose. So use them that your countrymen may say, God bless the old North State. *Wilmington Chronicle.*

Those indebted to the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder, for subscription, advertisements, or job work, are earnestly requested to make payment. Subscribers in Orange, who will not be in town, will have opportunities of sending the amount of their accounts, during the County and Superior Courts, by some of their neighbors.

Our thanks are due to the citizens of Orange for the large increase of patronage which they have bestowed upon us during the past year. If, in addition, punctuality would be observed in the payment of dues, means would be afforded by which we should be enabled to improve the appearance of our paper, and otherwise make it more worthy of the support it receives.

### Weekly Almanac.

AUGUST. Sun rises sets. Moon rises sets.

3 Thursday, 5 39 6 21  
4 Friday, 5 40 6 20  
5 Saturday, 5 41 6 19  
6 Sunday, 5 42 6 18  
7 Monday, 5 43 6 17  
8 Tuesday, 5 44 6 16  
9 Wednesday, 5 45 6 15

First of Aug. 6 22 after.  
Last of Aug. 11 32 after.  
First of Sept. 18 0 16 after.  
Last of Sept. 26 1 11 after.

A METHODIST CAMP MEETING will be held at Cedar Grove, eight miles north of Hillsborough, commencing on Thursday, the 17th day of September next.

### A Card.

To the Whigs of North Carolina: It is the wish of the Whigs in many parts of the state, that a Convention should be held in this place on the 5th of October next. Believing this suggestion to have met with general approbation, we hereby announce in behalf of the Whig party of North Carolina, that there will be a Whig State Convention held in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October next—the day on which was achieved the victory of the Thames, when the friends of "Harrison and reform" throughout the state will be expected to be represented, either in person or by delegates. Whigs of North Carolina! Your country expects every man to do his duty!

CHARLES MANLY,  
J. H. BRYAN,  
GEORGE W. HAYWOOD,  
THOMAS J. LEMAY,  
JAMES IREDELL,  
HENRY W. MILLER,  
WESTON R. GALES,  
HUGH McQUEEN,  
W. H. BATTLE.

*Raleigh, Aug. 25, 1840.*

### Notice—Wardens of the Poor.

ON the first Monday in September next the Wardens of the Poor of this county will meet at the Poor House; at which time a Superintendent will be employed for the ensuing year.

ED. STRUDWICK, Sec'y.

*August 27.*

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.** Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1840.

*Samuel Wortham v. Thomas Burton.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff in this case, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for three weeks successively, that said plaintiff be and appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in November next, and show cause, if any he has, why a judgment rendered in his favor against Thomas Burton and Person Nichols, at February Term, 1840, of said Court, shall not be set aside.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

*Price adv. 25 50.*

**1500 lbs. of BACON,**

For sale by JAMES M. PALMER.

*September 3.*

**Moffat's Life Pills,**

AND PHENIX BITTERS.

A FRESH SUPPLY, Just Received and for Sale at this Office.

*September 2.*

*BLANKS for sale at this Office.*





**THE LITTLE GRAVES.**

From the Eastern Argus.

"Two autumn, and the leaves were dry,  
And rustled on the ground,  
And chilly winds went whistling by  
With low and passive sound,  
As through the grave-yard's lone retreat,  
My meditation led,  
I walked with slow and cautious foot  
Above the sleeping dead.  
Three little graves, ranged side by side,  
My close attention drew;  
O'er two the tall grass bending sigh'd,  
And one seem'd fresh and new.  
As lingering there I mused awhile  
On death's long dreamless sleep,  
And morning life's deceitful smile,  
A mourner came to weep.  
Her form was bow'd, but not with years,  
Her words were faint and few,  
And on those little graves, her tears  
Distill'd like morning dew.  
A prattling boy, some four years old,  
Her trembling hand embraced,  
And from his heart the tale he told  
Will never be effaced.  
"Mamma, now you must love me more,  
For little sister's dead;  
And father sister died before,  
And brother too, you said.  
"Mamma, what made sweet sister die?  
She loved me when we played;  
You told me, if I would not cry,  
You'd show me where she laid."  
"Tis here, my child, that sister lies,  
Deep buried in the ground;  
No light comes to her little eyes,  
And she can hear no sound."  
"Mamma, why can't we take her up,  
And put her in my bed;  
I'll feed her from my little cup,  
And then she won't be dead.  
"For sister'll be afraid to lie  
In this dark grave to-night,  
And she'll be very cold, and cry,  
Because there is no light."  
"No, sister is not cold, my child,  
For God, who saw her die,  
As he looked down from heaven and said,  
Called her above the sky.  
"And then her spirit quickly fled  
To God by whom 'twas given;  
Her body in the ground is dead,  
But sister lives in Heaven.  
"Let children come to me,  
Once the good Father said,  
And in his arms she'll always be,  
And God will give her bread."

### Whig Meeting.

THE members of the Whig Convention which assembled at Hillsborough, at last May Court, to nominate candidates for the General Assembly, together with any other citizen who may be able to attend, are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall in Hillsborough, on the 15th of September next, which will be the second day of Orange Superior Court. It is expected that the meeting will determine upon the propriety of having this county fully represented at the Central Convention at Raleigh on the 5th of October next, and that other matters of moment to the prosperity of the Whig cause will be submitted to the deliberation of the meeting.

By order of the Central Committee of Orange, J. S. SMITH, Chairman.

August 27. 36-37

N. B. The Whig candidate for Elector will address the meeting.

### Orange County, August Term, 1840.

ORDERED, That advertisement be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that a majority of the Justices of the Peace in and for this County, are requested to meet at November Term next, on Tuesday, to take in consideration whether the office of County Trustee in this county shall be abolished.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.

August 28. 36-37

### Notice.

THE School Committees for the several districts of the county of Orange are notified, that upon giving satisfactory information to the Chairman of the Board of Superintendents that they have erected School Houses, and have Schools in operation, they can apply to the Chairman for funds at any time after the 1st day of October next.

JOHN TROLINGER, Chm'n.

August 28. 36-37

### Notice.

ON Thursday the 17th of September next, I shall offer for sale at the late residence of JOHN CHRISTOPHER, deceased, all the personal property belonging to said deceased, on a credit of twelve months, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat, Oats, Hay, Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

N. B. Those indebted to the deceased, will make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be void in bar of their recovery.

THOMAS LYNCH, Ex'r.

August 28. 36-37

### Notice.

AT August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange county, the subscribers qualified as executors of the last will and testament of the late JOSHUA JOHNSON, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon: they therefore request all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, and all indebted to the same to make payment without delay.

JOSEPH HOSKINS, } Ex'r.  
CALVIN JOHNSON, }  
ANNA JOHNSON, Ex'r.

August 28. 36-37

PLANK for sale at this Office.

### Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of CHESLEY P. GEORGE, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber at August Term 1840, of Orange County Court, he hereby requires all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to him without delay, and all having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be void in bar of their recovery.

JOHN HAYES, Adm'r.

August 25. 36-37

### Notice.

AT August Term, 1840, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Orange county, the subscriber was qualified as executor to the last will and testament of JANE ALLEN, deceased, and obtained letters testamentary thereon; he therefore requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be void in bar of their recovery.

JOHN SCOTT, Ex'r.

August 26. 36-37

### Partnership.

THE subscribers have purchased the entire stock of Goods which belonged to Paul, Mollan & Co., and will continue

**The Importing and Wholesale Dry Good Business,**

UNDER THE FIRM OF

PAUL, MILLWAINE & Co.

As the business will be conducted on the same principles which governed the former House, the new concern respectfully request a continuation of the very extensive support which that Firm enjoyed.

D-ARCY PAUL,  
JAMES MILLWAINE,  
MOSES PAUL.

Petersburg, Va., July 7. 35-36

### Valuable Plantation FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the Plantation on which I reside, two miles east of Hillsborough, on the road leading to Oxford. It contains about one hundred and forty-six acres of land, eighty or ninety of which is in a state of cultivation. There are two productive Meadows, an Oil Mill, and very comfortable Buildings, and a spring of good water near the house. I consider it one of the most desirable situations in this part of the state, and to a person who can give his attention it can be made profitable. My only object in selling is to settle permanently in the south.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON.

July 15. 30-47

### Wool for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale on terms suitable to the times two hundred pounds of prime WOOL, or upwards of 75 pounds of this year's Lambs, just taken off of his improved stock from Major Davis's importation, suitable for Hatters; with second shearing for Hats or Mixing, and first and second qualities of long wool, spring shearing, suitable for Blankets or double weave Cloth, &c. No quality to exceed forty cents per pound.

MICHAEL HOLT.

July 29. 36-37

### Caswell Democrat.

THE subscriber proposes publishing in Yanceyville, N. Carolina, a weekly newspaper sufficient to extend to him.

In assuming the responsible station of Editor, he feels all the diffidence naturally incidental to one, conscious of his inferiority to many of the talented veterans of the corps editorial. But a crisis has arrived in our country in which it behooves every man to do his duty, and we for one are disposed to contribute all our power, how feeble soever it may be, to the maintenance of those principles for which our illustrious forefathers pledged their lives and their sacred honor, and for which many of them fought, bled and died. The columns of the "Democrat" will be devoted to the principles avowed by the present Administration and the Democratic party generally. We consider the political warfare now carried on between the friends of Mr. Van Buren and those of General Harrison, antagonistic to that which characterized the fierce contest between the elder Adams and Mr. Jefferson. Arguments were the weapons used by the parties then—not so now! The humiliating spectacles daily exhibited to our view, to bolster up a party evidently on the wane, and which seems conscious of the fact, from the novel, not to say ridiculous means to which it resorts, are calculated to excite in the bosoms of all friends to rational liberty, a degree of indignation that must prompt them to suppress by all fair means, such attempts to gull them.

The Whig party must presume much on the ignorance and gullibility of the people, for a moment to suppose that their attention can long be diverted from the true issue, by the idle parade of log cabins, &c.

The columns of the *as well Democrat* will be open to all who may be disposed, through its medium, to advocate the policy of the party to which the Editor is attached, but he wishes it to be understood that nothing of a personal nature will be permitted to appear in his paper.

DARNEY RAINEY.

Terms—Two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars payable at the end of the year.

### SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 1. 36-37

### CALL AND SEE!

### NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & Co.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of

Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, &c.

Silks, Muslins, Calicos, &c.  
Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

embracing all articles usually brought to this market; all of which they will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, and punctual dealers only.

Having been engaged for some time in dealing with the people of the town and county, under the firm of O. V. Long & Co. it is deemed unnecessary to say more than to make this simple announcement.

J. W. Jr. & Co. return their thanks to the public, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to them since they commenced business.

April 25. 18-37

### NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch, respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment of watches, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemen's Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.  
Ladies' ditto.  
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.  
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.  
Fine Gold Guard Chains.  
Gold Seals and Keys.  
Miniature Cases.  
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.  
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.  
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.  
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.  
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.  
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.  
Shell and Tin Music Boxes.  
Fine Rodgers' and Wootenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.  
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.  
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.  
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.  
Britannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pictols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders respectfully attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 36-37

### Notice.

WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 36-37

### Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16-37

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

In Equity—March Term, 1840.

Wm. Holt and others, } Petition to sell Land.  
vs. }  
Nicholas Holt and others, }

IT having been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nicholas Holt, the heirs at law of Jacob Holt, deceased, David Cotner and Milly his wife, Henry Coble and Polly his wife, and the heirs at law of Sally Wolf deceased, who are defendants in this case, all reside beyond the limits of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held at Hillsborough on the 2nd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

J. WEBB, C. M. E.

July 9, 1840.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

County Court—May Term, 1840.

John Carlton, } Original attachment  
vs. } levied on Land.  
Isaiah T. High, }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Isaiah T. High the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there to plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

J. TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4 50. 26-37

### Wool Carding.

THE subscriber has his Wool Carding Machine in good order, and desires his customers to bring their wool clean, that they may have good work.

C. W. JOHNSTON.

June 3. 24-37

### Wool in Rolls.

For sale by

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

July 29. 36-37

### Notice.

THE Legatee of MARTHA RAY, deceased are hereby notified to come forward and receive their respective legacies, as the subscriber is prepared to settle with them, and will not be held responsible for interest after this date.

JAMES JACKSON, Jr. Ex'r.

August 15. 36-37

### NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York,

**A handsome assortment of GOODS,**

embracing all articles usually brought to this market, which they purpose to sell low for cash.

MEBANE & TURNER.

June 17. 36-37

### NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for former favors, and have the pleasure to inform them that we are now receiving from New York, a good assortment of Goods, which will be sold on terms suited to the times. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine our selection.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS.  
Do. do. Blue do.  
Do. do. Invisible Green do.  
Casimeres, Vestings, and Linen Drillings.  
Brown and Irish Linens.  
Thread and Cotton Diapers.  
Silks, Shalleys, and Printed Muslins.  
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Worked Collars.  
French, English, and American Prints.  
Florence, and Straw Braid Bonnets.  
Hoods, and Palm Leaf Hats.  
Bonnets Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.  
Brush and Beaver Hats.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery,  
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware.  
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn.  
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,  
Coffee, Chocolate, Sperm and Tallow Candles,  
Mace, Cloves, Ground and Race Ginger,  
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, &c. &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. CALL AND SEE.

PARKER & NELSON.

May 13. 31-37

### Lost or Mislaid.

NOTE of hand, given by Mathias Holsted to the subscriber for thirty-nine dollars and fifty three cents, dated in March, 1837, with a credit upon it for five dollars. As said note was never transferred by me, all persons are cautioned not to trade for the same.

JAMES MADAMS.

August 1. 33-37

### Carding Wool.

THE subscriber's Machine are in good order for the despatch of business; and if the Wool is well cleaned and brought early, the carding will be well done.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Essex Mills,  
five miles east of Hillsborough.

22-37

### Flour, Meal & Bacon.

For Sale, by

J. J. FREELAND.

May 26. 0-37

### For Sale.

LOUR, Corn Meal, Bacon and Lard, Herring, Curing and Smoking Tobacco, in papers and hands.

Cigars, Pipes, &c.  
Good Vinegar, and a little of the Grape, Peach, Apple and Currant Juice, very good, &c.

A PARKS.

June 17. 26-37

### For Sale.

PETER'S Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, Indian Elixir, for Coughs, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.  
R. S. Bernard's Syrup, for Asthma, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Colic, Cramps, Spasms, &c.  
Wm. W. Gray's Invaluable Ointment, for all External Diseases.  
Also Harrison's Specific Ointment, for do. Also other Medicines, &c.

A PARKS.

June 17. 26-37

### Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Stearns & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARREN M. LEWIS, Cassell county.  
STEPHEN DODSON, do do  
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do  
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Plough, and have no hesitation in saying, that it answers my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GENEE, Person county.  
October 16. 29-37

### Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and reliable action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen and remove the morbid and hardened humors which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who hence mine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against such medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthy action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, Agent.

May 26. 29-37

### Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has proved an astonishing cure in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hillsborn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 15. 31-37

### Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a certain cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DYSURIA, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all diseases, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from copiousness or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, cramp, tenesmus; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself far and wide it becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whether tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise for six weeks. When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of orange Medicines is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

### Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, 105 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 35 cents per box, with full directions.

### The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.  
Stedman & Ramsey, Petersburg.  
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.  
Joseph A. Sireluff, Midway, Davidson.  
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.

December 3. 39-137

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1840.

James Whitsett v. Joseph Freeland. Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joseph Freeland, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there to plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

JOHN TAYLOR, Clerk.

Price adv. \$4 50. 25-37

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Person County.

In Equity—May Term, 1840.

Robert Harris and others, } Petition for Sale of Real Estate.  
vs. }  
Benjamin Morrow & wife, }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin Morrow and Nancy his wife, George Saunders and Nancy his wife, John C. Moore and Sally his wife, and Dennis O. Bryant, the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the space of six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held in the town of Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to answer or demur to this petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

JOHN BRADSHAW, C. M. E.

Price adv. \$4 50. 22-37

### STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1840.

Robert M'Colloch } Petition for Divorce.  
vs. }  
Margaret M'Colloch, }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret M'Colloch, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Standard, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against her.

J. H. NORWOOD, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 13-37

### Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,  
Holland Gin,  
Jamaica Rum,  
Madeira,  
Port,  
Malaga,  
Muscat,  
Claret,  
London Brown Stout,  
Pole Ale,  
Irish Whiskey,  
Lemon Syrup,  
Lime Juice,  
Lump Sugar.

The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale; well made CARRIAGES and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 32-37

### Mattresses.

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 30-37

### HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until another notice is given. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33 1/3 per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.